

New SAC: First Meeting

by Dave Schultz

Monday evening the new SAC held its first general meeting under the leadership of newly elected president David McKinley. Although the meeting was primarily an introductory one, it at times resulted in vociferous debate as McKinley presented a revised job description for the proposed full-time position of SAC Business Manager.

The first order of Business was to ratify an executive decision made March 1st giving the Player's Guild office space for the summer months if they receive an Opportunity for Youth Grant. This was marked by easy passage, as was the ratification of Steve Dineley, a third year Accounting and Finance student, as Vice-President Finance. The meeting was smooth to this point but the topic of Business Manager turned SAC into a divided group.

For three years the administration has been working on plans to institute the new position of Business Manager as the ultimate authority on SAC financial matters. Cliff Bilyea of the university resources department has been drafting a job description during this period. The previous SAC executive, under Peter Catton, was informed of the plans, but the early dissolution of that government forced the administration to forstall plans for seeking SAC's approval of the new position. McKinley has been working with Bilyea and Dean Fred Nichols to redraft this job description in such a way as to allow more direct control of the

business manager by SAC.

The most heated debate took place over part of the job description that has not been changed. Under the terms of the document, the business manager "reports to the Dean of Students". Flack on this particular point came from arts reps Warren Howard, Les Francey, Mike Grainger and Dave Schultz. They contended rather than the Dean of Students, that the SAC executive should be the immediate supervisor of the business manager. Dean Nichols argued that there is no continuity in the SAC executive from year to year, and a man operating in the position of business manager needs some relatively permanent superior. A proposed amendment to the job description would have deleted this section, but this was soundly defeated. Eventually, the job description was passed, and now awaits further action on the part of the administration towards implementation.

McKinley handled the new SAC well by presenting it with well prepared statements and relied heavily on "Cabinet Solidarity" to lead the course of the debates to desired conclusions. McKinley did not present the SAC members with copies of the job description prior to the meeting. However, a number of members obtained a copy before the meeting, and thus were able to criticize, constructively or otherwise. Whether or not this action of McKinley's was deliberate is unknown. The fact remains, though, that he intends to rule with a firm hand over SAC in all matters.

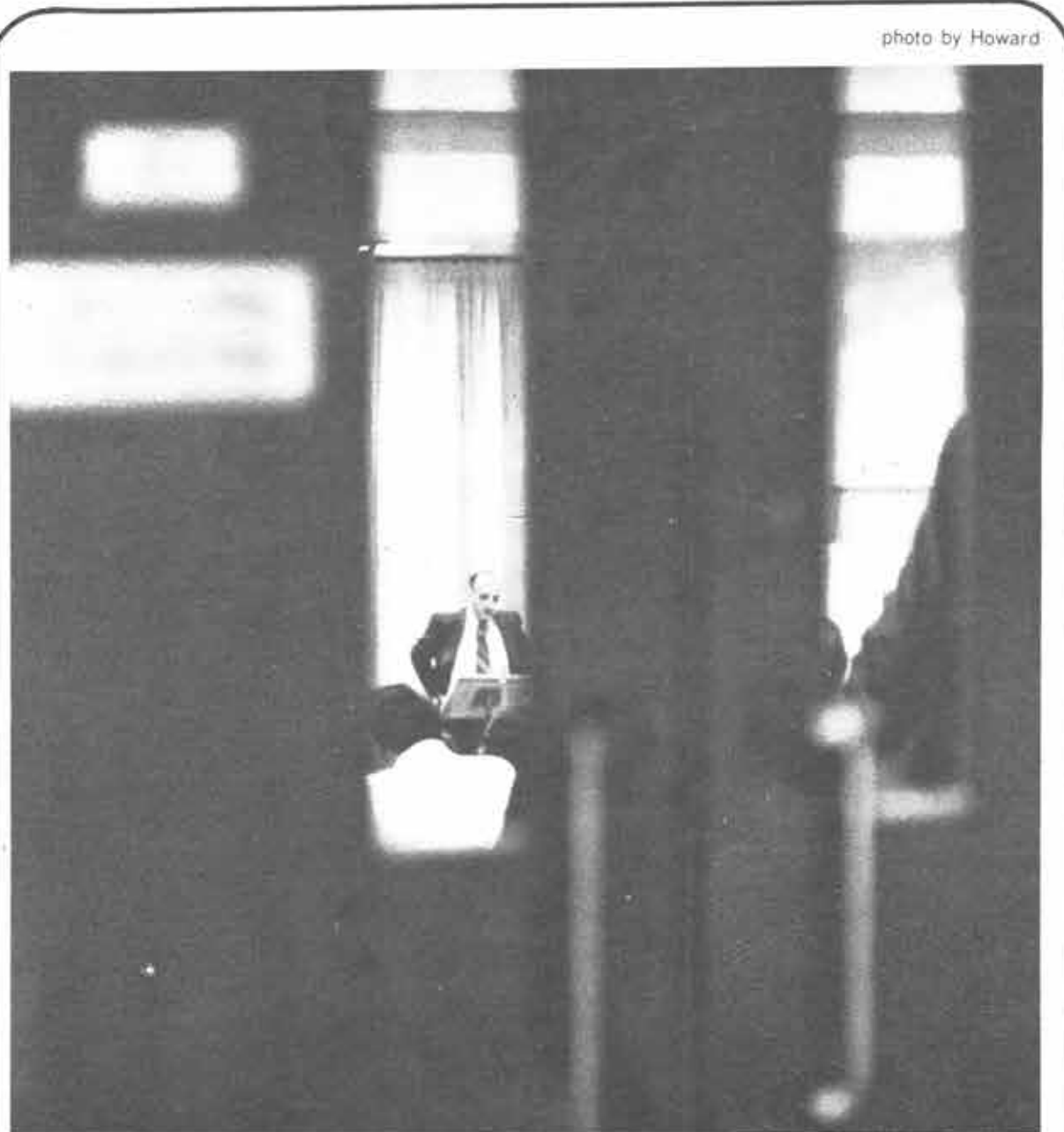


photo by Howard

Last Thursday, the WLU Faculty Association held a closed meeting in 1E1 to discuss provincialization. Speaking against the change in status was Dr. Fred Little, chairman of the Philosophy department. Tamara Geisbrecht informed the audience of about 120 faculty members of the sorry financial state of Lutheran. On the lighter side, no students or members of the press were allowed in, in order to 'facilitate open discussion'. In fact, a Cord Photographer was ordered to leave the scene and not to return with a camera for he was allegedly disturbing the faculty members, by shooting pictures through the locked doors. Later, the photographer was informed that he would be in "big trouble" if he printed the photos he had taken up to that point.

When the photographer informed the security guard that there is nothing in the security manual that allows him to make such a statement, the guard replied; "we have rules around here that aren't written down". Catch-22?

In a referendum taken of faculty members on the topic of provincialization, approximately 92 percent voted in favour of supporting the move toward full provincial grants.

Student Councils: Conservative

ST. JOHN'S (CUP)—Students at Memorial University elected a middle-of-the-road to conservative student council March 13, as student government elections continue across the country. But, the Memorial students also elected Dave McCurdy, editor of the Muse, the student newspaper, who is considered politically left-wing.

Elections for the ten council seats are conducted at-large. In a 32 percent turnout, students chose three right-wingers in the one, two and three positions. McCurdy won the number ten spot, while other Muse candidates came in 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th.

Acting president Wayne Hurley, generally regarded as a liberal student politician, was elected president for the next academic year, defeating Bob Buckingham, 1194 to 891. Finance Commissioner Gary Burgess was elected vice-president on Hurley's slate.

Only one month ago, Memorial students voted narrowly in favor of retaining compulsory collection of student union fees. The union would have collapsed if they had opted for a voluntary fee structure.

The referendum followed last fall's ten-day occupation of the arts and administration building when Memorial president Lord Stephen Taylor announced the administration would no longer collect student union fees. The occupation ended only after the university board of regents agreed to allow the students to decide the

future of their union in a referendum. They will vote again March 19-20 on restructuring the organization.

Earlier, student politicians with similar political leanings to those at Memorial won leadership posts at three western Canadian universities.

The conservative George Mantor was elected president of the University of Alberta student union March 9. Current executive member Patrick Delaney, a member of the administration dominated Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada Board of directors, was elected vice-president on Mantor's slate. They narrowly defeated two other slates one of which included several members of the Moscow-oriented Communist Party of Canada.

Mantor and Delaney both support the continuation of the Gateway as the U of A student newspaper under its current right-wing control. They oppose a proposal for the union to contract its paper to the staff of Poundmaker, the paper formed after the union rejected the 1971-72 Gateway staff's choice for editor and imposed one of its own. The Gateway staff quit to form Poundmaker.

Meanwhile, students at the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus elected middle-of-the-road Mel McCriston as president of their student union. Dave Farmer was re-elected as

vice-president finance. Betty-Lou Huculak became vice-president academic, and Charles Taylor, a conservative reporter for the student newspaper, the Sheaf, was elected vice-president external.

Although a left-wing slate, called the Little Red Wagon, was badly defeated in its attempt to win executive positions, the New Democratic Youth Club, which ran in conjunction with the Red Wagon slate, won four seats out of eight available for arts students on student council. The winners represented two-thirds of the NDY slate.

In another election, students at the University of Manitoba elected John Perrin, generally regarded as a liberal, as student union president. Perrin ran on a platform promising more and better student services and also promised an independent board to oversee the Manitoban, the campus student newspaper, and guarantee its independence. This year's union leadership became locked in conflict with the Manitoban, and several members wanted to take control of it. An attempt to impeach the editor failed, and several executive members resigned shortly after.

Perrin defeated candidates on his political right, along with candidates from the Trotskyite Young Socialists and from the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), a self-proclaimed Maoist group.

Short Takes

Residence Presidents

John Godin was elected Council President of East Hall last Thursday defeating Blair Hanson and Ron Poyntz. Godin took 69 of the 136 votes cast. The voter turnout was 85 per cent—much better than the 30 per cent turnout at the recent SAC presidential election.

In South Hall, last Monday March 19, Dave Masney defeated Frank Sexton and Doug Langly to win the election for House Council President.

Woman's Resident voted for an entire executive for House council. Barbara Krane was elected president defeating Kim MacCarl. Other executive positions were filled by Chris Ebel as Vice President, Gabriel Mahlis as Secretary and Jane Austin as Treasurer. The new executive takes over in the fall.

Liberated Saunas

Women's Lib hits the Athletic Complex. Undaunted by the fact that there is no suana in the women's locker room, some women have been enjoying the suana located in the men's locker room. The reason why you may not have heard about it is that there have been no "incidents" or "unpleasantness". Just thought you should know. No word yet on whether or not the proposed hair-driers in the women's part of the complex are to be used by the men.

B of P Positions

Here we go again. The positions in the Board of Publications have been partially filled. The new President is former Cord Photo Editor Warren Howard, and the other members of the Board are Blair Mullin, Matthew Wells, Murray Walker, and the new Business Manager, Jane Thompson. Ad Manager is Ab Boogerman, Matthew Wells becomes Photo Editor, Dave Schultz becomes Managing Editor, Tom Garner becomes Editor, and Les Francey is Sports Editor and Tony Altilla is Directing Editor.

The positions of Keystone Editor and Production Manager are as yet unfilled.

To Be...

Thursday, Mar. 29
Pub Featuring Poverty Train
\$1.00 WLU, \$1.50 non-WLU
8:30

Film, Kitchener Public Library
"The Battle of Berlin"
8:15 No Charge

Saturday, Mar. 31

Chinese Students Assoc.
"Farewell Party" 8:00-11:00 pm.
Willison Lounge

Concert in the T.A.
Wishbone Ash. 7:00 & 10:00 pm.
Advance Tickets in the SAC office
\$3.00 WLU, \$4.00 non-WLU, advance
\$3.50 WLU, \$4.50 non-WLU, at the
door

Monday April 2
Notes on Revolution and Literature in
Cuba
U of W, Humanities 334
2:30 pm.

Faculty are reminded of Early Deadline
for all Book Requirements April 2nd
— Particularly for all texts to be used
again next year for inclusion on Used
Book buy back list.

Coming in the next few weeks.
Warm Weather
Exams
Bookstore closed April 12-13
Used Book Buy Back April 24-30 10 am
- 2 pm daily

 compliments
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PROSPECTIVE '73 GRADS

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1E1 TUES. APRIL 3, 10 AM

Ideas for pledges can be given to
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Among other things, it's a little house in Toronto that is the rock bottom place to buy travel.

AOSC stands for Association of Student Councils, a non-profit organization owned and operated by the student bodies of 60 Canadian campuses.

As a student who may be thinking about going somewhere sometime, you are eligible for all kinds of special privileges and services you probably don't even know about.

You see, AOSC's principal function is to make available to students the best, most economical travel arrangements possible.

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airfares available, on 40 charters flying between April 30 and October 5. For example — jet Toronto to London from \$86 one way, or \$155 return; Vancouver to London from \$225 return or \$125 one way.

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HALIFAX:

AOSC,
Dalhousie Student Union,
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(902) 424-2054

Forsey on Minorities

by Tom Garner

Eugene Forsey, long-distinguished authority on Canadian constitutional issues and newly-appointed Senator, visited WLU Friday and Monday. His public appearance was on Monday at 3:30 in IEI, and his topic was minority governments.

Senator Forsey started by dispelling a few myths commonly held about minority governments. The first was that minority governments are rare or unusual. Citing examples from England, where there were once fifteen minority governments between elections in the nineteenth century, and current experience in Australia and New Zealand, where minority governments are the rule rather than the exception, he illustrated the fact that majority governments are not endemic to the British Parliamentary system. Next, he attacked the belief that minority governments are necessarily weak and ineffective, citing the example of the Palmerston government in England near the beginning of the century.

Senator Forsey went on to describe a typical minority government as a "quasi-majority", a government by agreements between the nominal governing party and the house, a sort of government by compromise. Although past prejudices have taught that this form of government is "unstable", Senator Forsey observed that half of the Canadian governments in the past fifteen years have been minorities, and predicted many more minorities in the immediate future of Canadian politics. (He did not, however, note a possible link between the large number of minorities, and the ease with which they can be ousted from office!)

Prejudices regarding minority governments in Canada were highlighted by Senator Forsey's explanation of the "spanking theory" of Canadian elections. Historically, whenever the electorate has returned a minority to the House of Commons, the general consensus is that they "didn't really mean it", and should be given a chance to "get it right" in a new election. The classic example of this phenomenon is the election of 1958, where the Canadian electorate returned the largest majority in the history of the country, just a year after returning a slim plurality. However, this principle does not hold for all cases in Canadian history, particularly recently, as Forsey showed with reference to the repeated minorities of the middle sixties, and the election of 1938, when a minority was returned for the second consecutive time.

Forsey expressed enthusiasm for minority governments. He justified this enthusiasm in a careful description of the minority situation in terms of problems and opportunities.

Under "problems", Forsey first observed that the minority situation was likely to be hard on the nerves of the governing party, simply because they have to come up to (or over to) the standards of the parties holding the balance of power. Secondly, the legislation presented by the governing party has to be right the first time: there is no chance for second-guessing when defeat of the bill is entirely possible and could mean loss of power. There are also new responsibilities for the other parties; the opposition must look over all proposed legislation more closely, and decide whether or not it is worthy of passage, because

unconsidered opposition could throw out the government and sweep away a potentially good bill (and a potentially good government). Splinter parties also have a more important role, especially if they have the balance of power and the official opposition is committed to obstruction of the bill, as by campaign platforms. Even the public has an increased responsibility because exaggerated opposition could lure the opposition parties into a negative position in search of the almighty vote.

Senator Forsey's formidable knowledge of the workings of Canadian government were evident when he described the responsibilities imposed on the Governor-General by a minority government situation. Although it is commonly thought that Parliament must be dissolved whenever there is lack of confidence in the existing government, Forsey proved that this is not necessarily the case. Citing the notable King-Byng affair of the middle thirties, when the Governor-General refused to grant then Prime Minister Mackenzie King a dissolution of the house even though King faced certain defeat on a controversial bill, Forsey showed that the Governor-General has more power than is usually thought. He then explained how this power could, and should, be used in marginal situations. For example, in the present situation, Forsey thought that it might be inappropriate to dissolve Parliament should the Liberals be defeated, because it has not been long since the election, and the Conservatives have almost as many seats as the Liberals. Of course, there are more complexities; the fact that the Con-

servatives can count on practically no support from the NDP should be taken into account, and if the Governor-General feels that there is no hope of any legislation being passed with the Conservatives in power, it may be inappropriate not to dissolve the house. Also in relation to the issue of "getting things done", Forsey said that the belief that minority governments were "do-nothing" governments was generally false, as the opposition parties could force the government into action with threats of no-confidence.

Forsey was enthusiastic about the positive aspects of minority government as well. First, as proponent of the Canadian system of government, Forsey was in favour of minority governments because they take some of the effective power away from the cabinet, and put it back in Parliament where he feels it belongs. Thus the men who run the country must be statesmen and parliamentarians as well as administrators, which Forsey feels is a good thing. Second, the quality of the legislation presented to the House under minority conditions is likely to be better, because the government will want to give its programme the best possible showing to reduce the risk of defeat. Furthermore, the actual content of the legislation will reflect the wishes of the House more than in a majority situation, because Parliamentary approval is necessary to the passage of the bill. This not only works to restrain the government from trying to pass unpopular bills, but can actually be a coercive force in shaping government policy. It is even conceivable that the collective wisdom of the entire house could be drawn upon to forge



Careful with the axe, Eugene: Newly elected Senator Eugene Forsey spoke on minority government on Monday, and he predicted that there could well be many more such governments in the future.

photo by Schultz

legislation, given a long enough period of forced co-operation in a minority situation, which he feels could lead to excellent legislation and superior government.

With this, the presentation gave way to a question session. The first question was, why does a minority situation work in this country and not in others? Examples of "not working" were Germany and Italy, and Forsey attributed the success of the British system where others have failed, to coherence inside and between parties. Whereas in many countries, there are serious rifts between parties and even between factions in one party, there are relatively few differences in overall outlook between parties in Canada, and few basic splits inside the parties themselves (at least since the Waffle versus NDP dispute!) This, in turn, Forsey attributed to a political culture well-suited to parliamentary rule in the British tradition; he noted in particular that although French Canada does not have the British parliamentary tradition, some of the country's most distinguished

parliamentarians have been French-Canadians. Further, he credited the system because, unlike many proportional-representation systems, it does not allow a plethora of tiny parties to stand for election and make clear-cut voter choices possible. Forsey stressed the relationship between these various factors; another political culture might not tolerate the single-member-constituency system which works so well and produces such good results in this country. But it does work, and consequently there is not the confusion and resultant fear of a general election that exists in other countries. This lack of fear fosters a greater degree of decisiveness in marginal situations; thus minority government can work here as in few other systems.

Throughout his presentation, Senator Forsey impressed his enthusiastic audience with his formidable grasp of Canadian political issues, and his infectious belief that the Canadian system has the best prospects of any system ever devised.

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THE CORD WEEKLY

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...though liberals do a great deal of talking about other points of view, it sometimes shocks them to learn that there are other points of view.
Wm. F. Buckley

The Cord Weekly is published by the Student Board of Publications Incorporated of Waterloo Lutheran University. Editorial opinions are independent of the University, Students Administrative Council and the Board of Publications. The Cord is a member of the Canadian University Press service.



Dear Editor:

As part of a research project for Religion and Culture 330, "Consumption, Consumerism, and the Consumer", one of the research teams studied the most popular drinking places for university students. The purpose of the project was to inform university students where they can get the most for their money.

The most efficient method of informing the students is through student newspapers. The Chevron was quite willing to publish the results but the Cord refused to do so.

The reasons given by the editor of the Cord, Mr. Tom Garner, were as follows:

1. It is too late in the year for students to benefit from this knowledge.

However, Mr. Garner does not seem to think that it is too late in the year for students to benefit from movie reviews and play reviews. We feel that just as many students will be going out to an evening of relaxation at the local hotels as they will be to a movie or play, from now to the end of the year. It follows that it is never too late for students to benefit from this type of information.

2. Everyone knows the information contained in this survey.

But Mr. Garner, can you tell us what the cost of beer is at the places surveyed? Can you tell us

the time it takes to be served at each place? Can you tell us usual male-female ratio? We can answer these questions and more.

The purpose of this survey was not only to inform the people who had already been to these places, but to inform those who had not been to these hotels previously.

For those readers who are interested in the results of the six most popular hotels, the results will be found in this week's issue of the Chevron.

Tom Miller
Bruce Lichty

Reply:

1. While there have been minor evolutionary changes in the hotels in this area this year, on the whole they stay about the same from one week to the next. The offerings of the movie houses do not, and often the Cord, along with other papers, can publish a review of the movie before it actually appears. There is a difference.

2. Sorry, but I can't tell you the information you specify, and I doubt that many people can. However, it is my feeling that by this time of year, most people who go to hotels for relaxation know what they like, having personally taken all the factors into account as they see fit. I did mention that this type of article would be useful at the beginning of the year, and I meant it. But at this time of year, I think there is too great a risk of

telling people something they already know.

If you feel that I have doubts about the worth of the study, I apologize. I have not read the study, so I assume that it was carefully done, and I made my decision on that basis. Further, since the Chevron is printing the study, and students who really want more information on the statistical aspects of hotel-going can read the study as a result of your letter, it seems to me that there is little cause for duplication.

TG

Correction?

Re: The Cord article about the S.A.C. Constitution's 1972 Approval by the Board of Governors—to correct the facts;

Arnie Norris, chairman of D.A.C., confirmed that D.A.C. knew of its approval as did Bob McKinnel, retiring S.A.C. president at the time, who confirmed this in a recent conversation.

Colin McKay

Director of Educational Services

Reply:

Mr. McKay,

When talking to Dean Nichols while doing the story on the constitution, he assured me that neither he nor DAC knew of the constitution's approval prior to the time that President Peters confirmed this fact.

les francey

Violence: A solution to Africa's problems?

It was interesting to watch two African students devote their time to contribute toward the problems of the so-called Third World Development. Above all, it was encouraging to notice that one of the two participating students reasoned like Africa's greatest leader that has ever lived; a leader such as the late Osagefo Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

The same student realized that he owes it as a duty to Africa and the sane world to protect the natural right of man; hence he went directly to defend man's right to live as a human-being; a right for man to control his own destiny and that of his father land. This student believes, among other things, that it is appropriate for Africans to use whatever means possible to achieve freedom. This means, I suppose, nothing other than armed revolution which is a by-product of violence, and which in turn appears to be the only visible language capable of penetrating directly into the ears of stubborn colonial regimes that are still operating in Africa.

Since the colonial regimes in Africa are exhibiting deaf ears to the sane demands made by the Africans, the student in question here sees one way to clean the dirt that have blocked the proper functions of the ears of these regimes. That way is VIOLENCE.

Unfortunately, the other participating African student tends not to believe in violence as a

means to freedom in Africa even though a peaceful approach had proved abortive. This divergence of opinion is unfortunate. It is unfortunate in that I was not aware that there are still modern African students in North America who belong to Banda's social-political group. In view of this, I am writing this article to remind the student participant that although violence costs lives, it equally breeds new ones and a new society, which are conditioned according to the WILL of the civil society. This student should not contradict himself by failing to distinguish between violence in North America and violence now taking place in those countries in Africa where the colonial invaders have refused to give to "Caesar" what is his and to "God" what is God's. These two types of violence should be considered in two separate platforms. Regretably, it is not possible to make the distinctions in a few pages. However, for the benefit of the doubting Thomases and that of the student in question, I will be prepared to lay out the details the two types of violence if and when time permits me to do so. Because of the cogent reasons that have been given, I shall not go further to examine in detail, the issues involved in the anatomy of violence in North America.

Besides, I am one of those individuals that believes in getting my own house in order before that of the house of "out groups".

Again, because of the threat of being homeless (losing my continent), humiliating human dignity and the other reasons given above, I am constrained to focus attention on violence in Africa, with particular reference to the Freedom fighters in African continent.

Incidentally, the violence that is going on between the African freedom fighters and colonial regimes cost lives. These lives are on one hand those of the adamant colonial exploiters who have refused to concede that Africans have the right to manage their affair; these are the lives that have refused to allow Africans to restore damaged minds to "competence and self-confidence." On the other hand lives of gallant African freedom fighters are also lost—but these are the lives sacrificed to assert Africa's genuine demand for self determination; this is also the price paid for such assertion. Subsequently, no price is too much for such a deal. Nor can Africa compromise the price with a dialogue.

My conviction is that dialogue, as far as African demand for freedom is concerned, will never solve any problem. Being so, is it justifiable to rely on dialogue? My answer is emphatically NO and that any attempt to rely on dialogue will be stupid and uncivilized. On this score therefore, violence and armed revolution are the alternatives that are necessary

to replace the so-called dialogue. These are the alternatives because the two are only reasonable languages the colonial regimes in Africa now prefer.

Obviously, if the African Student opposing violence as a means to achieving freedom in Africa really wants us to regard him seriously, he should provide us with another means, other than dialogue, through which Africa would liberate all her territories. After all, Africa has waited for too long hoping that the colonial invaders would listen to the voices of the majority. But they have not done so.

Africans, male and female, old and young alike, are starving suffering and dying, not because they have not enough land and food and mineral resources but because they are being deprived of using these natural gifts of theirs. What then, is the difference between starving a man to death and ending a man's life by gun? I see no difference between the two. A dead person, to me, is one who is lifeless. It does not matter what killed him. What matters is that the person is dead and dead for ever too.

The colonial invaders in "Rhodesia" (Zimbabwe),

Angola, Mozambique, South Africa etc, have the necessary tools with which to dehumanize Africans and starve them to death, but the latter have not. The only available tool that are now capable of averting being dehumanized, starved and above all escape death is violence. Violence therefore becomes the most appropriate thing with which to evade slavery and death; violence is the only sounding trumpet through which Africa can regain her people and land.

Finally, if the advocate of non-violence is basing his argument on his christian beliefs, this is the time to remind him that the foundation of the societies of these colonial invaders are built upon the index of these same christian ethical norms. Yet these norms have been thrown over-board an Ocean Liner, plying the Atlantic. In this respect therefore, I am interested in asking the "peace coordinator" if Africans must be the only race to observe the "TEN COMMANDMENTS"? Again, has this student, the strong believer in dialogue, forgotten that "NOTHING, HOWEVER GOOD, PLEASES GOD IF IT IS FORCED ON MAN"? Colonial rule is forced on Africans.

AZUNDU UBANI

comment

Whales, a dying species

Project Jonah in Canada

Farley Mowat's hue and cry has spread all across the country, of late, and he has brought cetaceans into the limelight with him. His eloquent plea to the Canadian people to SAVE THE WHALES SAVE THE WHALES SAVE THE WHALES...has initiated a great wave of response, but is it enough?

We have been so bombarded by saviour-figures begging us to take an active interest in some part of our society or environment and thereby "save" ourselves that we tend to turn a deaf ear. We distrust emotionalism, but, especially without a scientific background, it is hard for us to distinguish between the sensationalist and the level-headed realist.

So, I wrote to Farley Mowat and Project Jonah to find out how much more than just the arousal of public interest their action was taking.

"Whatever happens to the human species, it seems to me important that as few as possible of the other species should be forced to share our fate," Farley wrote back, "The important thing to remember is not that we are a member of the human species, but that we are a member and an integral part of the entire stream of life, which includes every living thing. Therein lies our immortality."

Project Jonah In Canada, of which Mr. Mowat is the president, is only a subsidiary of Project Jonah International, "the establishment of a free, international body of scientists and observers who respect and appreciate the Cetaceans as free-living fellow creatures". Their devotion is "to extending protection to, and increasing our knowledge of, all species of Cetacea: Whales Porpoises and Dolphins."

The WHALE CRISIS is REAL: their slaughter is faster than their replenishment. Unless such exploitation is halted many more will be extinct before the end of the decade. Economically the halt of commercial exploitation is more feasible than it would appear at first glance. Firstly, whaling is regarded as a "trivial" industry in view of the profits and secondly, Project Jonah states, "Today

there are cheap and available substitutes for all products formerly derived from whales." Must pet food, chicken feed, cosmetics and fertilizers so necessarily be of cetaceous origin as to drive these mammals to extinction?

Why a ten year moratorium? This was the time, decided upon by the United Nations Conference On the Environment in Stockholm in 1972, needed for the semi-revival of remaining whale species. Of course the International Whaling Commission rejected the proposal. For methods of changing the decision of the Whaling Commission, Project Jonah has suggested 1) petitioning, 2) boycotting products from Japan, Russia, and Norway, the major industrial whale-killing nations, and 3) voicing our concerns in the form of letters to the political leaders of these countries.

During the decade of whale protection, intensive research will be done "during which many pressures on the whales can be investigated: commercial overkill; effects of pollution, such as oils, pesticides, mercury and heavy metals, and others. The Decade would provide time to re-define our definitions of the whale as a resource, and to find substitutes for the few remaining whale products which are still commercially saleable. It would provide time to plan a system for harvesting whales that does not demand their extermination—if that is what we feel we must do with them. But perhaps it would give us time to develop the more profound intelligence which would permit us to live equitably and in peace with whales."

Evidence indicates some Cetacean species have brain capacities equal to that of man. During the International Cetacean Decade the Project will work on several ventures. One will be the establishment of Open Sea Parks used as sanctuary-labs where the cetaceans can be studied. Whale Study Voyages into the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific will initiate the Project's first whale studies this summer.

Also, the Project rejects the practise of keeping whales on display in marine zoos because of the fatally small confines. They

The Victims	Estimated No.'s Before Intense Whaling Began	Current World Population	Survivors in Canadian Waters
GREY WHALES Atlantic Race	60-100,000	Extinct	Believed to have been abundant along the Eastern Seaboard. Exterminated by 1890.
Asiatic Race West Pacific	40-50,000 60-100,000	Prob extinct 8-10,000	Under protection since 1935, they were once abundant along the Pacific Coast. They may now be slowly recovering.
RIGHT WHALES Southern	100-200,000	80-250	Once found in Canadian waters. Probably doomed to extinction.
Bowhead	200-500,000	100-500	Most survivors are in Canadian Arctic and North Atlantic Waters. Given full protection, the Bowhead may—just possibly—survive.
BLUE WHALE	400-600,000	600-1,500	The largest animal that has ever lived, it was once common on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard where it is now almost, if not quite, extinct.
HUMPBACK WHALE	200-300,000	1,500-2,000	Once common in Northwest Atlantic waters, it is now reduced to less than 1,300 individuals.
FIN WHALE	800,000-1,000,000	50-60,000	Originally very common off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Not more than 2,400 still survive in the western North Atlantic and it is rare on the Pacific Coast.
SEI WHALE	400-500,000	60-70,000	Once common. The most recent estimates suggest that there are no more than 2,600 off the coasts of Canada.
SPERM WHALE	1,000,000-2,000,000	150-200,000	Once abundant off our coasts. Now uncommon to rare.
MINKE WHALE	No estimates	No estimates	This small whale, probably always rather uncommon, is now heavily hunted as a replacement for the large whales. It is in serious jeopardy.
BRYDES WHALE	No estimates	No estimates	Another small, baleen whale, now being heavily over-hunted and thought to be in immediate danger.
PILOT WHALE	No estimates	No estimates	Once abundant, particularly along the Atlantic Coast, now drastically reduced, to provide mink feed and fertilizer.
BELUGA (White Whale)	No estimates	No estimates	Primarily a Canadian Arctic species; never very common, and steadily decreasing.
NARWHAL	No estimates	No estimates	Another species largely limited to the Canadian Arctic; suffering from over-hunting, and is seriously threatened.
KILLER WHALE	No estimates	20-30,000 in N. Pacific and N. Atlantic	Until recently was holding its own but now coming under heavy pressure from Japanese pelagic whalers. Never abundant in our waters, it is now in need of our protection.

suggest marine enclosures of the Cetaceans' natural environment where they can be kept for limited amounts of time. "Project Jonah believes that such enclosures should be integrated into the National Sea Parks now being established by the Federal Government of Canada.

Women's Liberation in Africa

by Eugene Agu-Onwumere

For some time now some angrily opinionated commentators on Women's Liberation, have dismissed African women as indifferent to the struggle of women that is becoming internationalized. The basic philosophy of their counterparts in the western world is to liberate themselves from the so-called "male chauvinists" and secondly, they do not want to be regarded as only sex partners. A mistake which these commentators have made and which they did not realize was the direction women's liberation should take and how, when, and by whom in Africa.

To their African counterparts, the origin and presuppositions were redefined to entail political, economic and cultural issues. To understand the phase of this struggle in Africa, one should not forget that a people's culture was ultimately rooted in a native habitation, in their every day lives,

in their work and experiences. Their first face of systematic approach, could be said to be rooted in the marxian concept—"that you can only exploit people for so long, when you keep them ignorant and when you educate them, revolution would follow". To broaden this horizon, education is regarded by African women as a means to an end. Reliable data has shown the increasing enrolment of these women in all fields of learning and from this angle they would fully understand those who wish to exploit them for their own ends.

From a political point of view, the African women are rather confident from the inspiring words of late Kwame Nkrumah—"Seek ye first political kingdom and other things would be added unto you". From experience, African women have shown themselves to be of paramount importance during the independence movement in their various countries. They have

therefore a good record, and are a great source of power in politico-military organization. African women who understand what the future holds for them are not lacking in the military. Those who satisfy the physical, social and ideological recruitment standards determined by their various countries, join the training centres on the same basis as men, and are eligible for the same responsibility and authority. A situation where African women have displayed a degree of sophistication in military training is in the "Quiet war of Mozambique". Women soldiers were formally incorporated into the Frelimo army in 1967. It is assumed that many women joined the army to escape their tribal customs which made them subservient to men. In such a new society, women have equal rights and responsibilities with men.

It could further be asked, what of the African woman's economic role? Is it a modification or a total departure from her traditional

communalistic milieu in duties, rights and general position? These women are beginning to invade big business organizations. Recent visitors to Accra, Ghana and Kampala in Uganda, report the dominant position of these women in retail trading. In the civil service, those of them with requisite qualifications are in most cases at the upper crust of their society. It should be well noted that some African women are serving their countries in such high positions as permanent ambassadors to the United Nations.

Another area that contains an explosive situation for African women is in religion. For instance, the Islamic religion did not in the past tolerate women taking active part with men. They were only destined to domestic activities, but this condition has been overcome. Curiously, however, the Islamic leaders realize that—"for a nation to be recognized as a full nation, that will be self-respecting and receive the respect of other ad-

vanced nations of the world" the women must be given equal education and status with men. It is important to realize that their daughters are now receiving higher education and in readiness to improve the level of culture of their society. This was a very painful process to go through, but with time they were all convinced.

By no means do I wish to challenge the validity and necessity of the pattern of women's liberation in other continents, apart from Africa, but the more we know about the interpretation that is given to "Women's Liberation" the better will be for us all. By women's liberation in Africa, I mean nothing but women participating fully in political, economic and cultural affairs for which they have shown little concern in the past. Therefore, the present bias by certain schools of thought could be seen that they have invaded reason and common sense in approaching African experience.

Student Unions: History and Mobilization

Since 1926 the existence of some form of a national student organization has been a Canadian reality. Between 1926 and 1964, except for a brief break during World War II, the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) operated a fairly efficient service organization for university students and their campus organizations.

The NFCUS objectives were: the promotion of a better understanding among Canadian students, a higher degree of co-operation among all student organizations, the advancement of legitimate students' interests, and, the development of relationships with other national and international groups.

However, there were several drawbacks to the NFCUS program, in that it failed to face the meaning and reality of the student's position in Canadian universities and other post-secondary institutions. First, it defined only people who attended a university as 'students'. Second, while claiming that one of its

purposes was to 'advance the legitimate student interests', it narrowly defined those interests as those along the lines of more service oriented programs. For example: yearbooks, songbooks, charter flights and international student cards.

Concern over accessibility of the university to all, control within the university, and the role the university plays in the world of government and big business had moved the organizations into discussion of questions affecting the day-to-day existence of the student, such as housing, unemployment, student loans, student visas. The question of universal accessibility lead them to see the problem as "The abolition of all social and financial barriers to post-secondary education." This was, in its time, a radical analysis; today, perhaps a more commonplace idea. But as the organizations began to come to grips with universal accessibility, people in the unions found they had to consider all aspects of education and of society, "for it is impossible to change the university sub-

stantially without changing society." and this view helped to precipitate the downfall of CUS.

At the same time CUS was becoming political, it continued to provide the essential services. CUS provided publications on such topics as co-ops, education, housing, incorporation of student organizations. The union also operated research services which developed positions on student representation and participation. CUS sponsored a life insurance plan, operated a flourishing travel service and performed lobbying functions in Ottawa. CUS helped to create the Canada Student Loan Plan. Few students realize that CUS lobbied for the legislation that allowed students to deduct tuition from their income tax.

CUS folded primarily because it became more progressive than its respective campus organizations. Its leadership lost touch with campus leaders and the students. It was facing questions and searching for solutions that were still largely considered taboo by most university student councils. The press seized on these 'more

radical views' and capitalized on the controversy, helping to drive the wedge between CUS, the students and the student organizations. The result was that in 1969 CUS folded after most of its members voted to withdraw. The next year UGEQ went the same path, but the Quebec students formed a regional union in 1971, the Front des Etudiants du Quebec (FEQ).

In the winter of 1971-72 the University of Windsor Student Council called for a national meeting to discuss the rebirth of a national union. Not coincidentally, at least six other universities were involved in the same thinking, but as it was, Windsor was the first to write the letters of invitation.

The conference was a partial success. It defined the need for a National association, analysed the errors of CUS, established a set of procedures that would bring a nation union into reality, and brought together student leaders from more than 40 institutions.

But it was also a partial failure because it did not include students from Quebec french-speaking institutions or from the non-university post-secondary institutions. The new organization must overcome these types of failures.

A kind of bickering was evident at the Windsor conference that could have spelled an early doom for the organization, but the members faced the reality of dissention and differences among Canadian universities. It would have been a farce if the conference had broken up in total solidarity. Facing the somber reality now makes the possibility of national union more likely.

Delegates to the Windsor conference selected a steering committee to co-ordinate a conference to found a new national student union. It drafted a constitution and encouraged campus debate on the direction of the new union. The conference was held in Ottawa in November, delegates adopted a constitution, and selected a central committee. The National Union of Students, Association National des

Etudiants (NUS/ANE) was slowly off the ground. By January, a snowball effect had begun, several student councils voted to join and many others were holding referendums required for membership under the new constitution. All referendums held so far have resulted in votes to join NUS.

NUS is both a political and service organization. It will lobby for students with federal authorities and perform research on such topics as campus housing, pubs, unemployment, and student participation in university government. NUS will also act as a forum to discuss the role of students and post-secondary institutions in society. (The old CUS travel bureau was taken over by the Association of Student Councils, a national student services organization, after CUS dissolved.)

Many of the former problems of NFCUS and CUS have been overcome. All post-secondary campuses are eligible to belong. The problem of CUS leaders moving more progressively than the students has been overcome structurally. The new union requires that all policy decisions must come from the floor of the general assembly, and only after ample notice has been given to all members before a meeting. The central committee may only implement policy specified by the members, it may not initiate policy. The new union will have no president, no leader, no speaker for the organization, no cult of leadership that the press can seize upon. The organization is its members.

The first annual NUS general meeting and conference will be held in May. Clearly many disagreements will arise, but if Canadian students hope to accomplish any goals, they must act in unity and solidarity through NUS.

"Single-handed we can accomplish little, but in unity there is no power of wrong that we cannot defy." "In unity there is strength and in a program there is direction."

Enrolment Recruiting

WINDSOR (CUP)—University recruiting patterns increasingly resemble old-time raiding parties, the University of Windsor senate was told March 6.

Last year the University of Waterloo conducted a telephone blitz in which almost all its high school applicants were called in an attempt to woo them away from their first choice of universities.

University of Windsor president J. Francis Leddy said if universities don't control themselves in their individual practices "the government of Ontario will likely feel it necessary to step in and impose controls." Rod Scott assistant to the president, said "the recruitment process must be brought under control immediately, or the same stunts will happen again this year."

He referred to the recent case of a dean and faculty members from York University on a visit to Vancouver. They rented a hotel suite and placed a newspaper advertisement announcing they were recruiting students. Leddy said York University is not usually noted for aggressive recruitment habits, although Waterloo is.

"What it boils down to is a matter of ethics," Leddy said. "Somewhere, there must be a line drawn where public funds are spent for purposes other than imparting information to

prospective students about the university."

Students planning to enrol in the first year of an Ontario university in 1973 will submit their applications through a new Ontario universities application centre.

U of Windsor assistant registrar R. Carney said March 7 that the application forms contain places for students' first three university choices. "The student fills out the forms, and sends them to the centre where they are counted and sent out to the universities mentioned as choices."

"In this way, each university knows, at least to some degree, what to expect in an enrolment figure for the coming year. It also avoids the problems of duplication of application on the part of the student," she said.

From these lists U of W found all the names, some 14,000 of them, of those whom they called, last year. Waterloo has taken advantage of the lists to allay some of the fear that provincial grants will drop to reflect lower enrolment figures.

Scott said "the University of Windsor faces increased competition from a greater number of schools that are sending recruiters into the Windsor area. Once one school pushes into an area, other schools feel they must follow suit."

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Making money on your income tax

OTTAWA (CUP)—Recent changes in the Income Tax Act now make attending community college or university more attractive than ever, especially if you can't find a job.

For the first time in Canadian history, full-time students can deduct up to \$50 per month for every month they attend classes. The deduction applies to any full-time student attending a college, university or other designated educational institution. Part-time students do not qualify.

An important feature in the new regulation is that the entire month on which a student starts the school term and the entire month in which the term ends are deductible. For example, if a student starts school on September 15 and doesn't finish until June 2 of the next year, all of September and all of June can be claimed for the full \$50 deduction.

If the student is a dependent of parents and does not have a taxable income, the parents can use this deduction for their benefit.

For most students the new rule will allow a further \$400 deduction off of their taxable income.

The second important beneficial change allows the deduction of travelling expenses for students who must move to take a job. The regulation includes summer employment. The deduction is claimed against income earned at the new location, not from income earned before the move, so the student must virtually have a job to move to in order to claim the deduction.

Take the unlikely example of a student from Université de Montréal moving to Bethune, Saskatchewan to take a summer job with a farmer. The student can deduct the cost of gas and oil for the car, meal costs and one motel room per night during the journey. The student can also deduct the cost of shipping household effects to Bethune from Montreal. If the student must pay to terminate a lease because of the job, the expense can be deducted.

Although people are not required to include receipts for moving expenses when filing income tax returns, the law requires that all receipts be kept for at least four years. If someone is investigated and doesn't have receipts, the investigator will likely take a dim view of the incident and may even press charges.

Naturally people can not claim expenses for anything which they have been reimbursed.

To deduct travel expenses, a T1-M form must be included with the regular tax form.

Women still can not deduct child care expenses while attending an educational institution. Only "working" mothers can deduct child care expenses. But expenses incurred by women working in the summer can be claimed. They can claim up to \$500 per child.

Another interesting change is the inclusion this year of scholarships, prizes and bursaries as part of a student's taxable income. A maximum exemption of \$500 is allowed for such awards.

A very distressing new provision

is the inclusion of funds received by a student under the Adult Occupational Training Act (Manpower Department) as taxable income. Fortunately personal or living allowances received are not considered taxable income.

All students deducting tuition fees should know they have a choice of deducting the fees in two different ways. The first is using the academic year as the basis, meaning a student can claim tuition fees for the 1972-73 academic year on the 1972 income tax return.

The other method is to deduct tuition fees incurred in the calendar year 1972. The method chosen is important because it cannot be changed to suit individual needs. A student must stick by whichever method first chosen.

Official receipts from the institution being attended must be included when the income tax forms are returned.

The standard deductions have also been increased. Everyone can now claim \$1,500 personal exemption and \$100 deduction for medical and charitable donations.

An interesting note about the medical deduction: any medical expenses not covered by a person's public or private medical plan are deductible. If the plan does not cover the full cost of medical services, the balance is a legitimate tax deduction.

Women who have had abortions, but have not claimed the expenses from their medical plan and are nevertheless entitled to a claim cannot deduct the expenses from income tax. But expenses not covered by the plan can be deducted. It is not necessary to send in receipts, but people should have them in case the investigator calls.

The tricky question of student union dues has been battled around for several years. Officially, student union dues, society or fraternity fees can not be deducted. But we know about student unions that have urged their members to deduct the fees and the students have gotten away with it.

Students on unemployment insurance last year should have received a T4-U slip from the Unemployment Insurance Commission by now. If they haven't received it, they should call UIC and scream at them.

Don't forget to deduct your Canada Pension Plan and UIC payments.

Remember, the only receipts that are required by National Revenue are for tuition fees. Keep the rest in a safe place for four years.

If you need further explanations, call the local tax office. If there isn't one in your area, you can get toll-free information by calling the long-distance operator and asking for ZENITH 0-4000.

Whatever you do remember you are playing their game by their rules so you better be careful in filling out that form. After all, between them and the RCMP, they probably know more about you than your mother.

Just getting started

by Marilyn Smith

In four short years, 14 to 16 year-old girl swimmers have trained to a level where they're smashing world records in international competition. In the high schools, young girls have raised the calibre of their play to a standard that three years ago was typical of university women's teams. And in communities, little girls are flocking to hockey arenas and baseball diamonds as fast as leagues are set up.

These developments are reverberations of the women's movement. A recent test case in New York has opened up all school teams in that state to both boys and girls who succeed in tryouts. But for little girls and women in sport, the battle will be longer and harder than battles fought in other male dominated areas.

For sport perpetrates the "male image" more pervasively than any other function in our society. The vanquishing of a weaker opponent by aggression, brute strength, win-at-all-costs and cut-throat competition are nowhere more sanctioned than on the playing field of professional sports. No other societal function feeds the notion of male dominance as efficiently as sport. And no other institution, carried to the ends of professional leagues, so effectively exploits this image to create a product that is marketed and consumed by a spectator public made sedentary by the intimidating myth of the virile male super-athlete.

Along the way, sport has become the preserve of a few super stars capable of competing because there is only one acceptable standard. The rest of us sit in the stands or in front of our TV's, intimidated and fearing to play. Worse still, a mass body of the population is turned away from physical exercise and sport by demands of a value system that makes anything less than a star performance unacceptable and second-rate.

For women, an anti-sport socialization is the major stumbling block. Little girls get dolls and skipping ropes, little boys have bats, balls and hockey sticks thrown in their cradles. A Victorian England government pamphlet warned women that sport would make them flat-chested and impair their ability to reproduce. In some high schools still, women aren't allowed a broad jump event because "it isn't good for them". Young girls are left with the impression that their anatomy will somehow fall apart if they undergo the stress and physical exertion necessary to be a good athlete. Worse yet, they are told that the serious pursuit of their sport will deprive them of the social life, the parties and boyfriends so important to any young girl's existence.

Although there is very little research on women in sport, the available studies, notably by Dorothy Harris, a physical educator at Penn State University, reveal that women can easily bear the stress of athletic training and get the same positive benefits as her male counterpart. Harris said that athletes, both male and female, tend to be achievement-oriented,

tough-minded, enduring, and competitive.

Yet all these attributes are seen by our society as the prerogative of the male—a woman who has these things in her character is viewed as "unfeminine". Scholars have scoffed at the notion that women are passive by nature. The link is cultural, as evidenced by comparative studies, both geographic and historic, of different societies.

"In North America, a boy's involvement in sport reinforces what he's expected to become, but it's a negative association for the female who's followed the same pattern," Harris says. She gave the example of fourth-grade "tom-boy" girls who exhibited high levels of anxiety because they enjoyed their role, but felt the stigma of not "growing out" of their tom-boy stage into their expected female roles. Conversely for the little boy who doesn't exhibit he-man sports enthusiasm, there is also anxiety.

For the female athlete who does brave the negative labels, the long anti-social hours spent training and conditioning, the rewards do not compare with her male counterpart who makes the same sacrifices. For the women, facilities, coaching and training techniques are inferior. Her opportunities are narrower, and once she leaves school there are few industrial leagues or other structures that allow her to play sports for enjoyment alone.

At York, for instance, in 1969, women had seven varsity teams. This year there are 12, but the budget for women is \$23,000 and for men, \$58,800. York women students complain that the only training room is located in the men's shower room and that there are no women trainers to work on women's athletic injuries.

Mary Lyons, the women's athletic director, says that women trainers will be brought into the student training course next year, but she says that the men get more money because they have more teams. "The question is not one of equal funding, but one of fairness—are any women being refused," Lyons says.

Marion Ley, a member of the Canadian swim team in the 1968 Olympics, talked about her training experiences in a Toronto conference on women. The whole team, including super-fish Elaine Tanner performed far below their expected level. It's only now, five years later, that she is beginning

to get over her guilt of "failing her country" and was able to analyse some of the reasons for their lack-lustre performance.

She described a training schedule in a Banff pool—kidney shaped and shorter than competition size and directions from coaches to "just swim your best". There was no preparation for the high Mexican altitudes, disastrous to an athlete not conditioned for that difference, and finally, politics and not ability was the basis for the selection of the team's coaches.

Ley described how the women's chaperone came into their room one night as the women were exercising and admonished them not to "overdo it".

"We were all athletes who had been training and conditioning for years to get to that point. We had a serious, professional approach to our sport and knew what we could and couldn't do with our bodies. It was just ridiculous," Ley said.

Her experience is an example of the frustration women in sport must undergo. Even for the few who overcome a deficit socialization and the other obstacles to pursue sport, her achievement is still accorded a second rating. The woman athlete is still regarded as the curtain-raiser for the men's events.

Whether or not women will ever achieve parity of performance with male athletes is a moot point. Some probably will. Women are breaking records set by men twenty years ago, but the catch-up process has a long way to go. But most women athletes will never achieve those standards, just as most male athletes can never match such performances.

The entry of women in sport, if it does not duplicate the deficiencies of the male athletic system, has potential to revolutionize sport. The present star system doesn't accommodate anyone but the super-achievers. Just as wrestling and boxing recognize body and weight differences and accord high ratings nonetheless for achievement within many standards, so should all sports accommodate varying performances. The acceptance of women in athletics means a rehumanizing of sport so that its benefits as an activity can be shared beyond the ranks of the super-stars.

—reprinted from *excalibur*

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UPSTAIRS

at the KENT

by Don Humphries, CUP

In the distance a row of squat rectangular blocks rise above the unchecked thistles that battle with the once well-clipped grass for domination of the land. A pot-holed asphalt drive slowly winds around the perimeter, outlined by a rusty chain wire fence. A long row of poplar and oak trees shields the drive from the outside world.

Suddenly the trees disappear. Rising majestically above the surrounding buildings is a ten-storey tower—windows boarded, empty and strangely silent. The front doors are padlocked with huge chains. Everywhere weeds reach towards the sky, where a few years before, a gardener tended professionally-laid sod.

The nearby town is also strangely silent. There are no schools because there are few children. The young people have all left for the big city.

And those squat concrete blocks? Oh, that used to be the university. It's also in the big city now.

The death threatening Canadian universities is real. A decline of enrolment is currently causing havoc in most Canadian universities. Massive layoffs of faculty and staff, justifiable or not, are occurring, supposedly to correct a fiscal crisis, i.e. to balance the budget.

Unfortunately for university administrations, the enrolment decline has just started. Students are staying away because of increased costs, such as tuition fee hikes. Dim employment prospects, despite the large personal debt incurred to obtain a degree, is another contributing factor.

In Quebec, the government faces a problem similar to one which faced English Canada three years ago. Too many students are attending universities for the jobs available and many more will come unless enrolment is restricted. Accordingly the government is tightening the financial strings.

Quebecois students, unlike those in English Canada, do not have to pay their tuition fees at the start of the term. Because they can attend university for several years without paying fees, even poor people can afford the higher education there.

The government wants the financial arrangements to correspond with those in English Canada and/or McGill University. Students at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) believe the move will eliminate 3,000 of that institution's 11,000 students. Understandably upset, the students went on strike for five weeks beginning Jan. 26, demanding payment of fees not be mandatory until three years after graduation and then only if the students are employed in their specialized fields of study. The government has pushed back implementation of its plan until September and the students returned to classes talking about striking again in September to obtain their demands.

In Canada, the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) fee strike flopped because student governments were afraid to back their demands for lower fees and a smaller loan portion of student aid by at least threatening to work with other dissatisfied groups to topple the government and produce one willing to meet their demands.

The government, knowing it had little to fear from OFS, ignored all protests and is talking about making students pay an even larger share of the cost of their education.

Whatever happened to equal educational opportunity for all Canadians, regardless of their financial status?

In 1966 a federal-provincial conference was convened to discuss federal government proposals for increased funding of post-secondary education. For years the National Conference of Canadian Universities (now the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) lobbied heavily for increased federal funding and met some success. The lobbying was capped off in 1966 when former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson presented provincial politicians with a proposal for massive transfers of federal tax revenue to the provinces to cover the expenses of increased educational opportunities.

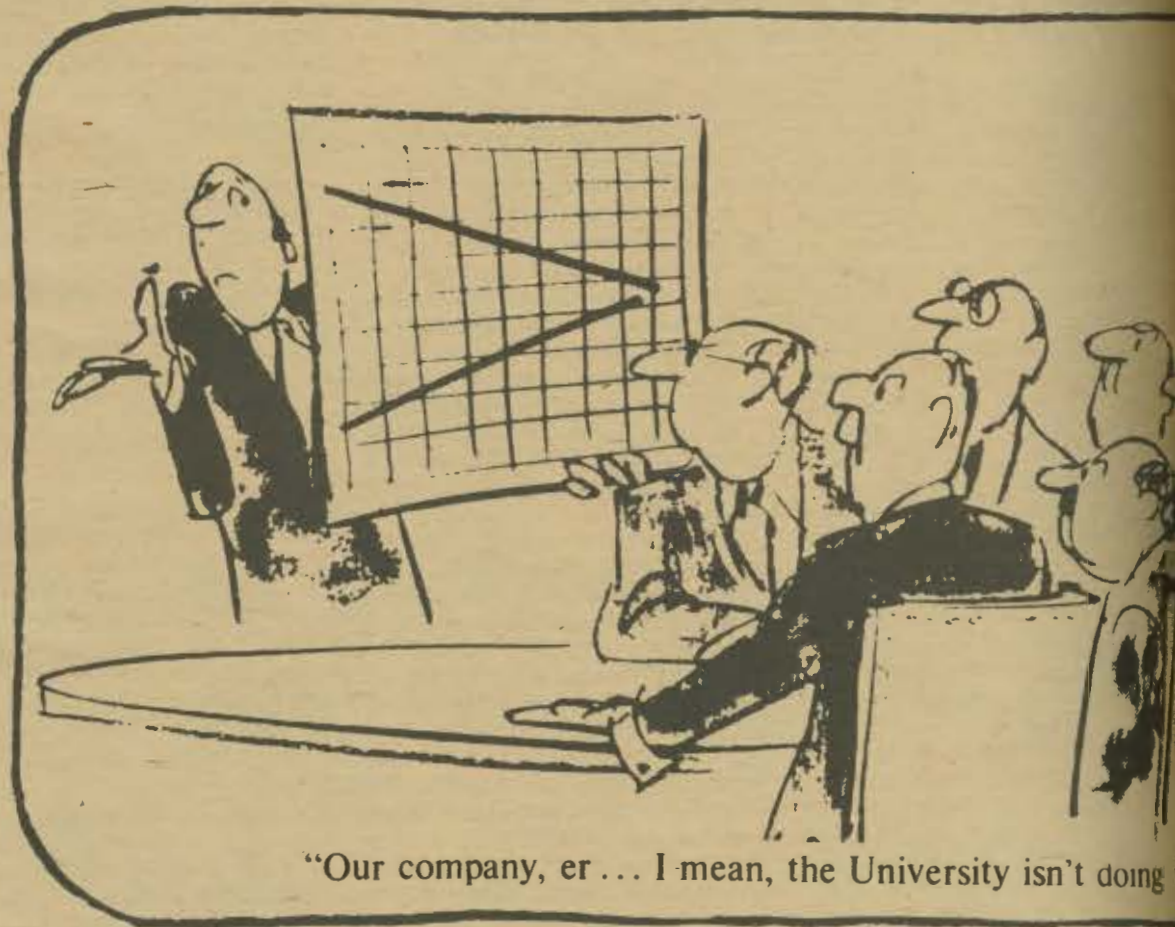
Pearson prefaced the proposals by saying, "Apart altogether from the general interest in fostering equality of opportunity for Canadians, wherever they may live or wherever they may be brought up, the federal government has specific and particular responsibilities to which higher education is relevant. While education itself is provincial, the federal government accepts primary responsibility for employment and economic activity generally in the country. We recognize that provincial governments share our concern in these matters and pursue these common aims in the conduct of their own affairs. It is, however, the responsibility of the federal government to devise and apply national policies and measures that are necessary to ensure that the economy of Canada will continue to expand and will become increasingly productive, in order that there may be full employment and an increasing level of prosperity for all our citizens."

Many people find it difficult to understand how those words of optimism could be shattered in three short years by the reality of mass graduate unemployment. Clearly the blame for such a sudden reversal cannot be put only on the Trudeau government's now-abandoned inflation-fighting policy of created unemployment. The answer lies as much in the past as the present.

Development of Education

The development of education in Canada closely follows the changes in our economic system. Universities, which serve as models for the rest of the country, have always been located in the dominant economic centres. Cultural leadership accompanied the economic dominance.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE



Before 1850, the Maritimes, closely tied to British trading interests, was the most economically advanced region of British North America. The earliest universities were established there.

In both the Atlantic provinces and Upper Canada (Ontario), the first institutions of higher learning were church colleges. The struggle of various religious sects against the domination of the Church of England closely paralleled the struggle of the colonial merchant class against the appointed governing elite tied to British trading interests.

Early in Canadian history, Montreal was an important centre of trade and McGill University soon became a leading university. By 1900, the replacement of the "wind and water" economy by a technologically sophisticated industrialized capitalism was complete, thus replacing the Maritimes with central Canada as the economic leader and Toronto rivalled Montreal as the dominant metropolitan centre. After the turn of the century, American influence in Canada was growing and the major Canadian universities looked to the United States rather than to Great Britain for models of development.

Through economic dominance of central Canada over western Canada, McGill and the University of Toronto became models for the new universities of the west. The University of British Columbia began as a college of McGill and the provincial universities of western Canada adopted the governing structure of the University of Toronto.

After 1900, the economic and educational system of the Maritime provinces made little progress. For this reason, the curriculum and organization of the Atlantic universities escaped much of the American influence transmitted through the University of Toronto until very recently.

These institutions served the minority of Canadian people who could afford to give their children a "higher education". For this reason, the universities perpetrated the myth that excellence is synonymous with a university.

Only the sons of the rich attended these hallowed institutions because women had virtually no place in the affairs of state. As it is today, the people one associated with were more important than the marks received. The rich always take care of their own.

The Universities were financed by tuition fees, provincial grants, and donations from wealthy entrepreneurs and companies. This roughly self-sustaining relationship lasted until the end of the Second World War.

The Baby Boom

As part of the federal government's veterans rehabilitation program after World War II, universities were given an outright grant of \$150 for every veteran attending university and certified by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The grant represented the first time universities received direct federal aid. They were previously given indirect federal support through research grants.

When the influx of veterans faced with a shortage of money timely help of a concerned fed

In June of 1951, the St. Laur system of direct grants to univers province. The grant of 50 cent universities in proportion to en

This system of grants was mendedations of the Royal Comm Massey Commission). The federal Commission's recommendation rarely respond to the recommen

In 1956, the National Confer announced greater number colleges would be needed for ec future. The declaration from the submission to the Royal Commi Playing on Cold War tensions, the the expansion of the Soviet edu technological advances being n

The St. Laurent government election of the Diefenbaker h universities to \$1.00 per capita, the establishment of the Cana

The Canada Council is design study in the humanities and s National Research Council (NI sciences.

The Canada Council was g Universities Capital Grants Fund grants allocated by provin humanities and social scienc

The Diefenbaker government \$1.50 per capita in 1958. In 1 amended to make universities a the cost of building student re

The federal government also Quebec government in 1960 on One per cent of the federal cor and adjusted to the level of othe

Under the rule of Maurice Du proposal for grants as an in the first year of operation, Dup from accepting federal grants, allocated for the Quebec univers Duplessis and the election o agreement on distribution of f

The direct grant was raised in Therefore in six years, univers

FINANCING



influx of veterans subsidies, universities were a shortage of money. The shortage was solved with the aid of a concerned federal government. In 1951, the St. Laurent government instituted a direct grants to universities on the population of the country. The grant of 50 cents per capita was distributed among universities in proportion to enrolment. The system of grants was based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on National Development (the Commission). The federal government's response to the Royal Commission's recommendation was quick. Governments followed the recommendations of the royal commission. The National Conference of Canadian Universities (NCCU) recommended greater numbers of students from the professional fields be needed for expansion in the immediate future. A declaration from the students' group was part of a report to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. In the report, the Commission made pointed reference to the fact that the Soviet educational system and reports of great advances being made by the Soviets. The present government's last speech in 1957, before the House of Commons, the Diefenbaker government reduced the direct grant to \$1.00 per capita. The speech also called for the creation of the Canada Council. The Canada Council is designed to support research and graduate studies in the humanities and sciences. For many years the National Research Council (NRC) research in the natural sciences. The Canada Council was given a \$50 million Capital Grants Fund. It is now exhausted, provided grants by provincial governments for construction of universities and social sciences by the federal government. The grant by 50 percent to the provinces in 1958. In 1960, the National Housing Act was passed, making universities and colleges eligible for loans to cover building student residences. The federal government also entered an agreement with the provinces in 1960 on the federal funds for education. The total of the federal corporate tax was allocated to Quebec to the level of other provinces. The rule of Maurice Duplessis rejected Ottawa's first grants as an infringement of provincial rights. Following the death of Duplessis, the federal government began holding the money for the Quebec universities in 1956. With the death of Duplessis and the election of the provincial Liberals in 1960, the distribution of federal funds took place. The grant was raised in 1960 to \$1.00 per capita. In six years, universities received a 400 percent increase in

federal funding. But the increase was not enough to satisfy the administrators who stepped up the lobby for federal money.

They presented detailed briefs to Pearson in May 1963 and to Finance Minister Walter Gordon in December 1963 requesting more funds.

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), the faculty lobby, got into the act in 1964 by presenting a brief to the federal government advocating increased operating and capital expenditures.

The Canada Student Loans Plan was initiated in 1964 to provide loans for full-time post-secondary students. The government pays the interest on the loan while the student attends school.

The passage of the Canada Student Loans Plan was a great help to students. As the first comprehensive national loan scheme, it provided the financial assistance desperately needed by many young people to attend university.

Canadian Identity

The Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive arm of the NCCU, made the crowning move of the lobby campaign by appointing an "independent" commission to report on the future financial needs of universities. This commission provided the justification for the massive federal funding universities now enjoy.

Entitled, "Financing Higher Education In Canada", the 1965 report advocated an immediate increase in the federal grant to \$5.00 per capita and a further automatic increase of \$1.00 per capita each year thereafter. The chairman of this independent commission, Vincent Bladen, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., was Dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of Toronto. All of the commission members were directly involved in the governing of universities at the highest levels.

The report glowingly refers to the American example of providing vast amounts of money for post-secondary education as part of the hysterical American campaign against the "international communist conspiracy". It goes on to quote from section 101 of the U.S. National Defence Education Act as amended in 1963:

"The Congress hereby finds and declares that the security of the Nation requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women. The present emergency demands additional and more adequate educational opportunities be made available. The defense of this Nation depends upon the mastery of modern techniques developed from complex scientific principles. It depends as well upon the discovery and development of new principles, new techniques and new knowledge. We must increase our efforts to identify and educate more of the talent of our Nation. This requires programs that will give assurance that no student of ability will be denied an opportunity to higher education because of financial need; will correct as rapidly as possible the existing imbalances in our education programs which have led to an insufficient proportion of our population educated in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages and trained in technology."

"Canadians identify themselves with these aims and share them enthusiastically," droned the Report.

The Pearson government acted quickly on the Bladen Report's recommendations by providing the requested \$5.00 per capita grant in 1966. An additional \$3.00 per capita grant was handed out for the 1966-67 academic year.

To permanently settle the question of post-secondary education financing, a federal-provincial conference was held in October, 1966. The present system of federal financing was unveiled at that meeting.

To avoid the sticky question of provincial authority over education, the federal government proposed a system of federal tax transfers and equalization grants to the provinces. The federal government would transfer taxes to the provinces if the provinces agreed to accept total responsibility for education financing. The provinces agreed because it was very much to their, and the universities', advantage.

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, allocates funds to cover up to 50 per cent of the operating costs of post-secondary educational institutions or \$15 per capita, whichever is greater. The Act covers university, professional, technical and vocational education requiring at least junior matriculation for entrance. While the federal government phased out support for non-adult technical and vocational training, it assumed complete responsibility in providing assistance programs for adult training.

In 1966-67, before the Fiscal Arrangements Act had taken effect, the total amount of grants paid to universities was \$87,053,000.

Because of the Act, \$422.3 million came out of federal coffers for post-secondary education in 1967-68. This year (1972-73), \$971.8 million will be funnelled through the Act.

Thus within ten years, the federal government's role rose dramatically to meet the needs of an expanding educational system. Buildings were erected, teachers were hired, and students were drawn by the promise of a pot of gold at the end of the university rainbow.

But some students had the impertinence to demand students have an equal say with the faculty in the running of the university. The more impudent ones demanded the university institute programs to benefit

working class Canadians who maintain the universities through taxes, rather than the corporations.

Questioning the worth of university education created a furor which culminated in militant student actions in the late sixties. Occupations and strikes challenged the respected community of scholars that had held itself up to be revered by all who had the privilege to gaze upon it.

While people were questioning the worth of a university degree, the forces of the non-university world were at work, confirming the worst fears of many.

Causes of Unemployment

In 1968, with the kind help and able assistance of Canada's mass media and large corporations, Pierre Elliot Trudeau was elected prime minister of Canada by a landslide. Trudeau didn't promise to do anything specific; but he smiled a lot, kissed a few women, and that's all you really expect from a politician anyway. He is a simple man, who just happens to be a millionaire with a residence in the rich part of Montreal.

The fight Trudeau launched against inflation not only put the ordinary worker out of a job, but affected great numbers of highly-trained university graduates. The policy finally destroyed the carefully-built myth that a university degree always leads to a fat-salaried executive job.

The unemployment situation and a new mysticism in the so-called tune-in, turn-on, drop-out American-originating youth culture have combined to create an increasing decline in enrolment. Many young people, quite understandably, do not want a burden of thousands of dollars of debt to obtain a sheepskin of questionable value.

Government and business leaders now say that to correct the unemployment situation, the supply must be restricted to meet the demand. In other words, enrolment should be restricted to eliminate as many poor young people as possible.

This has effectively already happened in most of Canada. Ontario, which always leads the rest of the country in education policy, took the bold step of raising tuition fees by \$100 for full-time undergraduates in March 1972. The move blatantly contradicts the concept of creating an educational system with equal opportunity for all, regardless of class background.

If our leaders are concerned about instituting the policies of full employment and equal opportunity Lester Pearson espoused in announcing the Fiscal Arrangements Act, they would seek solutions to the economic problems facing Canadians. But no political party in Canada has yet dared confront the sources of our economic dilemma, the control of our economy from abroad.

The warnings of the Watkins Royal Commission on Foreign Ownership went unheeded and turned Mel Watkins from a liberal into a founder of the left-wing Waffle group. Eric Kierans is now advising New Democratic Party (NDP) provincial governments, after giving up on the Liberals. The Grey Report on Direct Foreign Investment had to be leaked and published by Canadian Forum magazine before the government would release it.

The clearest "official" study to date that confronts the issue head-on is the Science Council of Canada special report on Innovation and the Structure of Canadian Industry.

Full employment in Canada will never be reached unless control of the economy is taken out of the hands of the multi-national corporations says the report. The multi-national corporations do not carry out the research, development and manufacturing of products that provide most jobs in an industrialized nation. Canada continues to provide the raw materials that give jobs to workers in other nations and profits for the foreign corporations.

For example, Alcan does a large part of its product development in the United Kingdom. Inco does most of its product development in the United States. Johns Manville does all of its asbestos development in the U.S. All of these companies have large holdings in Canada.

Until Canadian resources are processed in Canada and Canadians receive all the benefits, unemployment will be an integral part of our life.

The immediate problem students face is very clear. Universities will once again become the preserves of the rich serving only their needs.

The poor working class will be given the privilege of attending technical institutes or community colleges which will provide them with just enough training to fit into the industrial machine on a schedule, just as a factory turns out cars.

Students in these institutions have virtually no rights and carry class loads of up to 40 hours a week. Naturally, under these conditions, the drop-out rate is much more pronounced.

The conditions can only be changed if students begin to develop their own organizations on provincial, regional and national levels to formulate policy and plan action. These organizations must also link up with other groups pressing for social change to end the conditions under which we live.

Events are moving rapidly. A meeting of provincial and federal officials to discuss changing the Fiscal Arrangements Act will be held in Early April. The Act was extended last year because officials could not agree on proposed changes. Students will have no representatives at the meeting to argue their case or even observe the proceedings.

By next September the very nature of education may be drastically altered for the worse unless opposition is mobilized soon.

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

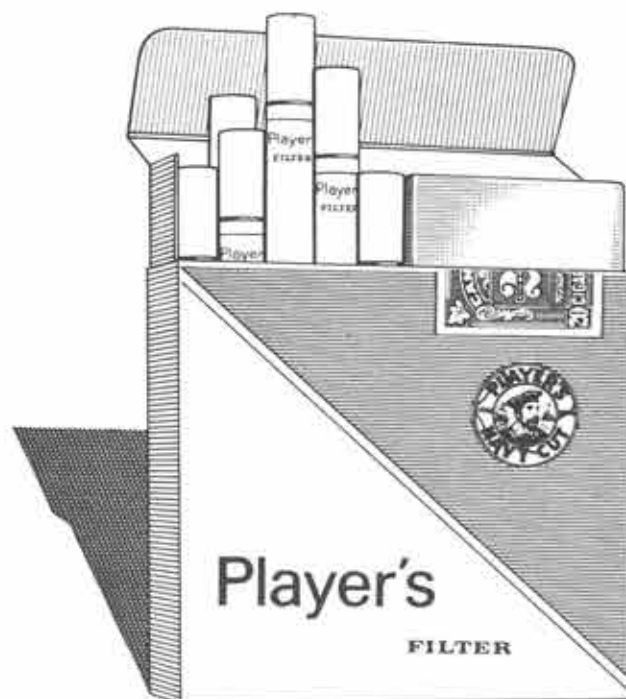
SAC

Applications are now being accepted for the position of Chief Electoral Officer. The C.E.O. has the responsibility to hold and conduct all SAC elections, byelections, and referenda according to SAC Election Policy.

All applications, in writing, will be accepted until April 4th and should be addressed to

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redoubled
redoubled

by j d barber

Little that is flattering can be said about south's bidding on this deal. West might have ventured a double of two spades, and although east's call of three diamonds may have been a little venturesome, it was a reasonable tactic at matchpoints. North must have known his partner well, or have trusted his opponents. It would be difficult to fault him for a three notrump call!

Vulnerable: Both
Dealer: West

North	
S. Q 5	
H. A J 7 3	
D. J 10 9 7	
C. K J 10	
West	East
S. J 9 7 3	S. A 10
H. K 8 6 4	H. Q 9 5
D. A K Q 6 3	D. 8 5 2
C. void	C. Q 9 7 4 2
South	
S. K 8 6 4 2	
H. 10 2	
D. 4	
C. A 8 6 5 3	

mate

by Frank Sexton

Something different this week! Beginning with this column we are going to feature a problem every week. These will be chosen not only for their depth and conception but also for the pure interest value. The answers will be given in the following weeks column.

The rules are not difficult to follow. Set up the men as the diagram indicates and take a good look. Under the diagram will be indicated the player to move and the number of moves to which he is restricted. The other men may be moved in any legal manner to avoid the mate. In other words if White is to mate in three then Black may use any tactic he wishes to avoid the mate. Black may sacrifice all his pieces if he wants because if he is not mated in the said limited number of moves then he has won, so to speak.

This week's problem is a very challenging one which I am sure you will enjoy. See the answer next week.



White to mate in three.

West a dia. pass dble. Opening Lead: King of Diamonds

North pass 2 NT all pass

East 1 NT 3 dia.

South 2 sp. 3 sp.

South played the hand almost as badly as he bid it. West won the king of diamonds, and continued with the queen, which south trumped. South now led a trump to the queen and ace. East returned a small heart, and his partner's king forced the dummy's ace. If south now led a trump to his king, he

could play for down one. He instead led a small heart from the dummy, and gave east a chance to make an outstanding play. East rose with the queen of hearts, and now led a diamond, trumped by declarer. When south now led a small club, west trumped, and led the ace of diamonds, on which east found the only right card in his hand. He trumped his partner's ace!! Now, no matter how he played south had to go down two, for minus 500.

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DANCE

To music by WHIPLASH

UPSTAIRS

at the KENT

Have you claimed your credit?

Even if you don't pay income taxes you may benefit from the Ontario Government's new Property Tax Credit Plan. And you can apply only by filing a 1972 Income Tax Return.

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It is past three o'clock Wednesday morning and Trish is asleep in the outer office, so here I am in the editor's office writing my last official column for the Cord. It is very quiet here. All I can hear are my nerves screaming at me I should be doing anything else but this. But the Oscars have just been given out and I'm dreaming of movies not school.

Many thoughts race through one's mind at three A.M. when

there are only eight days of school left, and a lot of those thoughts are memories of a four year association with an institution. It is hard to collect one's thoughts in a summary column like this, but here are a few things that are on my mind:

1. An Entertainment Editor will be needed on the Cord Staff for next year. Anyone who is interested is invited to come up and talk for a while to share ideas and an editor will be chosen from the interested parties. That seems to be the only qualification necessary—interest. So come on up.

2. I should like to take this chance to recommend to the Cultural Affairs Committee that if a Resident Artist in Drama is hired for next year, the following arrangement should be made: since the pay is meager for the duties required of the Resident Artist in Drama, when a show is mounted all proceeds (not profit but total box office) should be turned over to the chosen Artist. A painter can sell paintings that have been produced in the studio, so why shouldn't a director be allowed to make money in a similar fashion?

3. And while we're on the subject, this opportunity should be taken to thank Peter Cumming for producing more than his fair share of quality work on campus this year. He has helped establish a firm position in the university community for drama in general and for players' guild in particular.

4. This seems to be the time of year for awards, so here are some of my own. Best performance by an actress: Grace Huisman for her roles in Dr. Umlaut's *Earthly Kingdom*. Best performance by an actor: a tie between Larry Williams for *Rumpelstiltskin* and Mark Cumming for *Felffer's People*.

5. And while I'm on the subject of awards, the Oscars offered a few surprises this year, a year in which

the average quality of films up for awards was far superior to other years in recent memory. By now most people will know that Brando won but refused to accept. His reason for refusing was highly personal and an extremely topical and political one; that's his right and privilege. For him and a lot of other people it is a valid cause. However, the conduct of the mob in the East Hall lounge at that moment Tuesday night was the height of ignorance; at least one person there was very interested in hearing what Brando's spokesperson had to say. Their behaviour denied him that right. Damn them!

6. Also on my mind right now is the death of one of theatre's most notable figures, Sir Noel Coward. Thanks to Jack Lemmon, a note of dignity was added to the Academy Awards Ceremony with his simple remembrance of the great entertainer.

7. At this stage of the game, a review of UniWat's production of *Six Characters in Search of an Author* would only be an embarrassment to all concerned with the show. Suffice it to say that it is the only thing I have ever walked out of (immediately after the first act) in my life. Let's hope their version of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (tonight through Saturday) is an improvement.

8. And to the people at the Picture Show, good luck with your venture. It's a great idea and I hope it works out for you.

9. I would like to finish by saying thanks to those readers who stopped me in the halls to argue about films and things; to those who read the column faithfully (was there ever really anyone out there?); and to those who encouraged me to keep on doing it, especially Willi and Prof. Clark. And thank you, Trish, for being there.

God it gets lonely typing your final thirty!

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movies

Steelyard Blues

by Pat Hassard

The extraordinary calibre of the stars of *Steelyard Blues* is no indication of the actual quality of the resulting movie. If you are looking for memorable and meaningful portrayals you will be disappointed, but if you like zany comedy and Peter Boyle, read on.

Jane Fonda plays an up and coming young whore, reminiscent but not nearly so impressive as her Oscar-winning role in *Klute*. Obviously, her frequent roles as the hooker type have branded her and they invite comparison. In this case however, there is none. The character is a shallow one whose moment of glory is realized when she puts out a customer's flame by dousing him with scotch on the rocks.

Fonda is paired with her long-time side-kick Donald Sutherland. He wearily trudges through his part as a misunderstood demolition derby freak on parole who works shovelling lion's shit at a zoo. That job just about sums up the depths to which Sutherland's career has sunk since his success in *MASH*. He seems to have acquired an uncanny ability to pick loser roles in forgettable movies like *Little Murders*.

The redeeming value of the whole affair is found in Peter Boyle. His role as a multi-faced schizophrenic gives him a great opportunity to display his talent and versatility as an actor, which were never really in doubt after *Joe* and *T.R. Baskin*. His chronic insanity allows him to adopt, in sequence, the various personalities of a human fly, a circus master, an airplane pilot, an ambulance driver, a cowboy and a super greaseball. The peak of hilarity is reached when Peter Boyle is given the chance to fly loose (especially with a barrage of arrows).

The story line is fairly simple. These three characters, plus a couple of other wierdos, decide to abstract themselves from the world of laws and restrictions and to take off in their home-renovated plane for a place where there are no jails. The intended irony is of course, that such a fantasy-land does not exist.

There are no profundities or messages expounded by the film, and that perhaps is what makes it entertaining. It's incongruous, inconsistent and full of wasted talent, but it is crazy enough to be funny.

Reflections on the human condition

by John Korcok

In the year of Canada's one hundredth birthday, new currents began to be felt in the music world. With great blowings of trumpets and minds, it was announced that Canadians could make music, and pretty good music at that. Helped by a great deal of nationalism, we legislated large numbers of musicians into stardom, the good ones with the bad.

The root of the problem is that you can control air-time, you can control percentages, but an act of parliament won't set your toes a-tapping.

Chilliwack is an example of this situation. Here we have four good musicians. Not great, but good. They improvise well. They're full of musical ideas, and able to carry them out. They have written the occasional good song, but many of the lyrics are inane, and the chord

structures weak. An example of one of their worst songs runs something like:

Well, you're a chickenshit man,
You're a chickenshit man,
You're a chickenshit man.

I have heard similar songs sung by every superficially rebellious, half-baked band between here and San Francisco. This unimaginative endeavour is, I would venture to say, chickenshit.

They were usually better than this, though. For most of the evening, they were good entertainment, nothing more or less. The crowd was pleased but not ecstatic, and the band came back on after the shortest ovation I've ever heard. As a friend of mine commented afterwards, "The more ripped you were, the better they sounded."

Why do we have this forced down

our throats as great Canadian music? Walter Grealis and Pierre Juneau have done wonders in opening our ears to the sounds around us, to giving us broader possibilities in what we listen to and where we find it, but their actions have done harm as well, both in the over-exposure of the great musicians, and the over-promotion of good ones, such as the members of Chilliwack.

What Canada needs now is a more toughness, a more critical evaluation of its artists. Probably the next step is to forget nationality entirely, and let these guys make it on the international scene. If Chilliwack ever does that, I promise to be first to revise my opinion.

On Saturday Wishbone Ash will be in the T.A., and I'm looking forward to it. See you there.



Chilliwack played to a packed house on Wed. Mar. 21 and "a good time was had by all". photo by Wells



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Letterman's lounge

Athletic lounge locked

The new letterman's lounge in the athletic complex will be used for booked meetings for various clubs and groups. Booking arrangements for the lounge will be made through the Athletic department. During the times when the lounge is not being used for meetings, it will be locked.

Before the athletic complex was completed, The Letterman's Club of WLU had made plans to have a lounge area in the building where members and their visitors could relax, watch TV or just talk. The Letterman's Club has made a commitment to pay for half the cost of lounge furniture.

When the lounge was finally completed, with the furniture in it, it became obvious that it was the most beautiful and luxurious area on the entire campus. Apparently, the Letterman's Club and the Athletic Department decided that this was just not the place for someone to enter wearing sweaty shorts or wet bathing suits. There had to be some changes in the purpose of the lounge, so it was decided that the lounge would be used for various groups on campus to conduct meetings. At present, the executive of the Letterman's Club is meeting with Cliff Bilyea, Director of Personnel and

Business Manager, to work out some sort of booking arrangements. That is, they are trying to decide which groups or types of groups will receive priority in the lounge.

Coach Newbrough insists that no fee will be charged for booking the lounge. The Lettermen's Club is still set on purchasing a television set with the view in mind of possibly setting it up in a classroom on the second floor.

Some Lettermen however, are upset about the new plans for the lounge. They feel that the lounge should not be locked when not in use. They also feel that the decision for the new plans for the lounge was not made in conjunction with them. They do not mind sharing the lounge, but feel since they have such a huge involvement in the lounge (paying for half the cost of the furniture), they are being sold out.

Newbrough reiterated the priority arrangements for other facilities of the new complex. Intramurals come first and foremost, with intercollegiate interests receiving second place. It is also hoped that intramural watersports could be added to the program.

by Les Francey



This new lounge will no longer be referred to as the Letterman's Lounge. Proposed new name is The Mike Mitchel Memorial Lounge after the late assistant WLU coach. The lounge will not be used for lounging as it must be booked by groups through the Athletic Department.

Intramurals finish successful season

WLU's intramural athletic program is all but completed for the year. Below are the results of the various activities. The program this year was well received, and with the new athletic complex finished, next year's program will be even better.

Football at Waterloo Park.

Oct. 2 - Nov. 14

130 students

12 teams

South Hall 3A East won the

championship 22-0 over the Waterloo Gigees.

Basketball program for men and women.

Men Jan. 17-Mar. 25

170 players, 17 teams

Finals now in progress with Dan Russel's All-Star Selects playing Jim Cooper's Mt. Hope Mounters

Women - Feb. 20-Mar. 27

60 players, 6 teams

Championships have yet to be decided.

Floor hockey program for men

Jan. 15 - Mar. 5

174 participants

12 teams

Passmore's Selects defeated Lestins Thumpers in the championship 8-6

Leading scorer was Rick Alcock with 21 goals.

Ice Hockey for men at Waterloo Arena

Nov. 3 - Mar. 23

Friday 11:30-3:30

140 players

8 teams

League champ was South Hall—South Hall wins championship game 5-0 over Buffalo Sabres

Leading scorers:

Rick Alcock—15 goals, 9 assists

Tom Kennett—12 goals, 12 assists

Volleyball for men and women

Men Oct. 10-Nov. 2

75 players, 6 teams

Championships won by Larry Simpson's Chosen Few

Women - Oct. 10-Nov. 2

70 players, 6 teams

Championship won by Off Campus

Golf for men and women at Conestoga Golf Club

Sept. 26, 1972

25 golfers

Two rounds to qualify for varsity golf team

Men's low net: Mac Wilson 61

Men's low gross: Rick Saunders 65

Women's low net: Sheila Dietz 31

(9 holes)

Women's low gross: Colleen Shields 54

Bowling for men and women at Waterloo Lanes

40 bowlers

league still in progress

Tuffy Knight's Violations lead the league to date

Badminton for men and women

Nov. 15 - Dec. 15

30 men

20 women

ladder tournament

Women's champs Mary Maurer

and Marie Theiss

Men's champs Wayne Allison and Bill Butler

Curling for men and women

40 men

20 women

Have not received results as yet

Billiard's for men

Nov. 15 - Feb. 1

40 participated

Elimination tournament

Champ Hal McCue

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Putting fitness into a proper perspective

by Dr. D. MacDougall
Reprinted from the Silhouette

The recent Team Canada-Soviet hockey encounter has resulted in fairly harsh criticism of, among other things, North American training methods. Sports writers and self-styled experts across the country have condemned our professional players as being out of condition and extremely unfit as compared to their Russian counterparts. Much has also been written on the superiority of the Russian training system, extolling the values of conditioning supplemented with participation in such activities as ballet, gymnastics, soccer and weight training.

A critical examination of hockey skills as indicated by individual efforts and performance in "one on one" situations would tend to indicate, however, that there is very little difference between the skill training aspects of the Canadian and Soviet systems. There are many who would even grant a slight edge to the Canadian system in this department. There is one facet of training, however, which is highly emphasized by Russian and European teams and almost completely ignored by North American coaches, and this is aerobic or endurance training.

The culturally popular North American team sports, such as hockey, football and basketball, are what might be termed "explosive" in that they require brief bursts of physical activity, or, physiologically, a maximum energy expenditure over a minimum period of time. Since coaches have traditionally reasoned, and not without a certain amount of justification, that training of an aerobic nature cannot make an athlete run or skate any faster over the relatively short distances demanded in their sports, this type of training is considered quite simply a waste of time. It is my intention then in this article to examine the importance of endurance-type conditioning for the explosive, non-endurance type of sport.

Aerobic capacity

In order to move your body, you require the presence of a form of chemical energy which is converted to mechanical energy through the contractions of your muscles. The problem is that the capacity of the body to store this chemical energy is very limited. Therefore, if movement is to continue, there must be some process of constantly replacing this chemical energy. The most efficient method involves the oxidation of carbohydrate or fat within the muscle cell (somewhat similar to the combustion of gasoline in the cylinder of your car) to produce the chemical energy required for movement.

Because this method is dependent upon a constant supply of oxygen, it is called aerobic. However, you also have an alternative emergency or reserve method of producing chemical energy that can function for a short period of time without oxygen (somewhat similar to drawing energy from the battery of your car). Because this method can function briefly without oxygen, it is called anaerobic.

In the explosive sports mentioned above, it is this latter method which is chiefly used to produce the necessary energy. This is because the rate of energy production in this type of movement must be so rapid that your body cannot supply enough to allow you to use the preferred aerobic method. Your ability to supply oxygen to the muscle cell is related to the efficiency of your lungs and circulatory systems, however, and can be significantly improved by proper aerobic training.

If we pursue the analogy of the automobile engine a little further, the importance of the relationship between the two processes becomes more obvious. When the reserve energy of your battery has been called upon (e.g. to start your car), its level is depleted and must then be regenerated or recharged by energy from the gasoline-combustion source. The same is true of your muscle engines: you rely on your aerobic system to recharge your anaerobic reserves or to recover from a brief burst of explosive activity (e.g. two-minute shift in hockey). The relationship then is obvious—the greater the efficiency of your aerobic system, the shorter your recovery time.

Measuring aerobic capacity

Significant improvements in the ability to deliver oxygen can be achieved through long hours of physical training, both continuous and interval in nature, at intensities within this aerobic capacity. Specific activities which are excellent for this purpose are those involving large muscle masses: hiking, running, cross-country skiing, bicycling—activities which are a way of life in most European cultures but foreign to most North Americans.

The ability of an athlete to deliver oxygen to his muscles can be readily measured in a laboratory setting, using a bicycle ergometer or treadmill and measuring the amount of oxygen he uses (the difference between the amount of oxygen in the air he inhales and exhales) as the workload is progressively increased, the level at which oxygen intake ceases to rise represents that individual's maximum aerobic capacity, a value expressed in millilitres of oxygen per kilogram of body weight. The illustration here indicates the

range which some values might cover.

Importance

A high level of aerobic efficiency will make its presence known basically in two ways:

1. By elevating the "gasoline combustion" component of the total energy supply, we delay the point at which we are forced to call upon our "battery" stores; and therefore, although we will probably not skate any faster over a measured distance, we will skate at a high speed longer.
2. When it comes time to replenish our "battery" stores, our more efficient "combustion engine" does so in a shorter period of time.

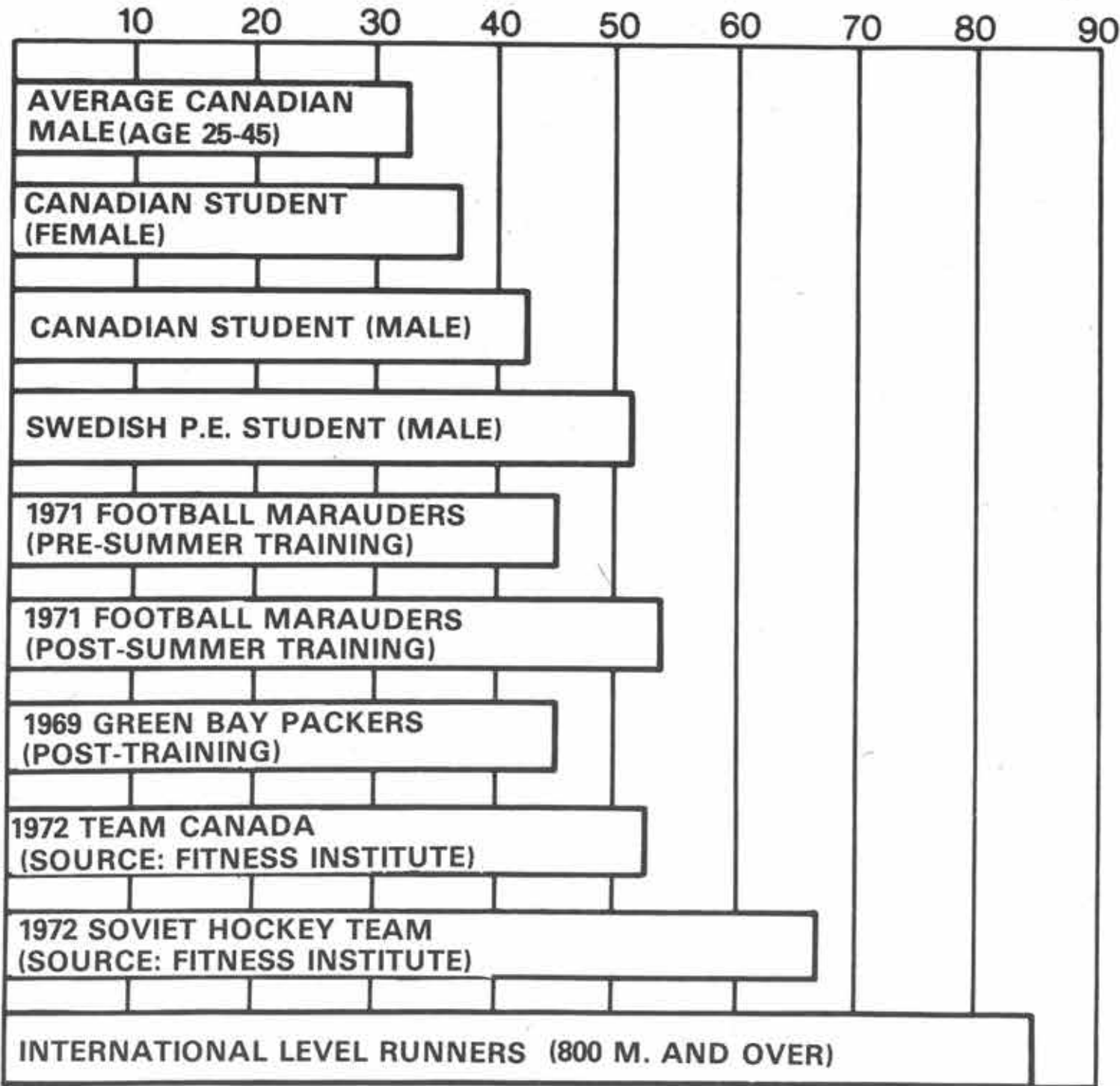
This is why, in those all important minutes late in the second and third periods when most Team Canada players were going back on the ice without having fully recovered, their Soviet counterparts were, to quote the Team Canada coach, "skating as fast as they did in the first period".

Way of life

In a recent conversation with Dr. Per-Olaf Astrand, renowned Swedish expert on fitness and work physiology, I asked him to explain the apparent discrepancies between the fitness level of the average Canadian and that of the average Swede. His reply was that, by emphasizing competitive sports, and especially team games, in our elementary and secondary school systems, we are de-emphasizing the fitness activities, hiking, cross-country skiing, cycling and swimming—that are a way of life to most Scandinavians. Furthermore, he went on, when the average Canadian high school football or hockey player graduates, because these are the activities with which he is most familiar, he becomes a spectator—an ex-athlete at the age of 18. Thus, while the average Canadian male now spends his Saturdays and Sundays watching the Cowboys play the Vikings on T.V., the average Swede and his family are spending the day hiking or cross-country skiing.

See you on the track.

MAXIMAL OXYGEN UPTAKE ml/kg/min



This chart illustrates the oxygen uptake of various groups of people, according to body weight. The maximal oxygen uptake indicates the physical fitness of an individual and when the body weight is also included (in kilograms), the heavier individual pays his toll. Maximal oxygen uptake refers to the amount of oxygen an individual is able to breathe (in millilitres) per minute divided by that individual's weight in kilograms.



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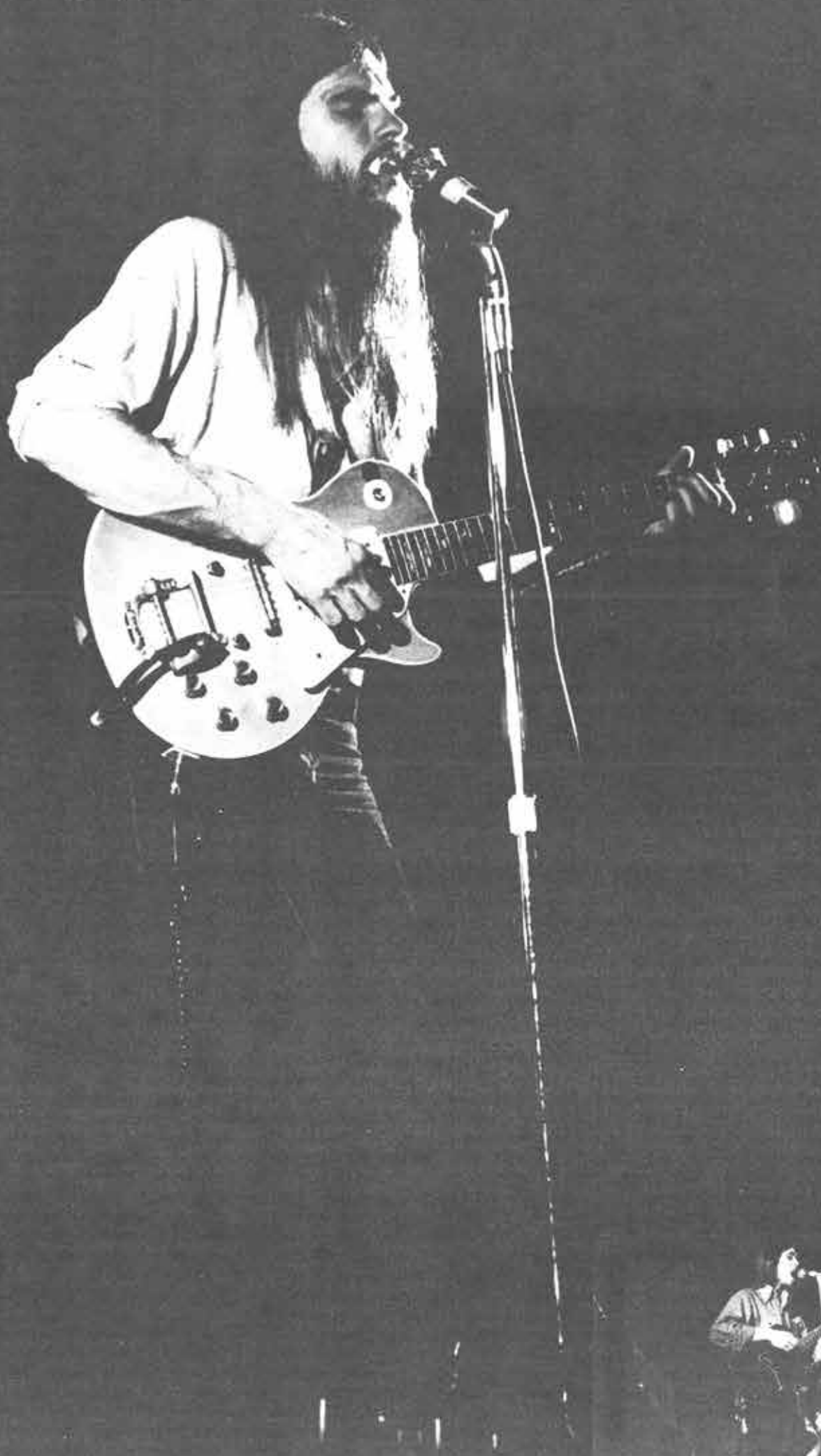


photo by Wells